

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II.

PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1829.

NO. 46.

THE CORNUCOPIA.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

THE LAST DAY.

Extracted from the V. Herald.

FROM FOLLOWS "A COURSE OF TIME."

No sign of change appeared to every man

That day seemed as the past. From noon

The sun looked gloriously on earth, and all

Her scenes of glory and of gloom were

When suddenly, alas, for Earth the sun

Was wrapt in darkness, and his beams

Turned

Up to the throne of God; and over all

The earth came night, moonless and starless

Nature stood still, the sea and rivers stood

And all the winds, and every living thing

The silence, that like a giant's wrath,

Rushed down impetuously, as if by magic

Had smitten it with his all-powerful hand

Stood still, and beasts of every kind stood still

A deep and dreadful silence reigned about

They died in every land, and on all men

Came fear and trembling, none for his neighbor

Spoke a word.

They had thought of death, nor of her child

The mother, nor friend of friend, nor foe of

Foe.

In horrible suspense all mortals stood

And as they stood in silence, chariot wheels

Heard

Rolling in Heaven, revealed in flaming fire

The angel of God appeared in stature vast

Blazing, and lifting up his hand on high

By Him that lives for ever, swore, that

Time

Should be no more.—Thro'out creation

Heard

And sighed: all rivers, lakes, and seas, and

Woods,

Depositing waste and cultivated vale,

Villages, and ancient hall, and every rock

Engaged, earth arrested in her onward path

As a struck by the lifted axe, when would

Was feared, in her heart deeply groined

A universal crash was heard, and all her

The ribs of nature broke, and all her dark

Foundations failed, and deadly paleness sat

On every face of man, and every leaf

Grew chill, and every heart his fellow-sinner

None spoke a word, none wept, nor for his

Friend

All motionless, and uttered every tongue

Again over all the nations silence fell

And, in the heavens, rolled in excessive light

That shone the thick darkness for aye, and

And walked with penitence keen fire, all

The shades of men, another angel stood

And blew the trumpet loud, Awake, ye dead

Be changed, ye living, and put on the garb

Of immortality! Awake! said

The God of judgment comes. This said the

voice.

And silence, from eternity that slept

Beyond the sphere of the creating word

And all the noise of time, awakened, heard

Heaven heard, and earth, and farthest hell

Thrill all

Her regions of despair, the ear of Death

Heard, and the spirit that for long had

Pressed on his bed, in silence, felt and all

The dead awoke, and in the living changed

There was a kind of energy in his manner

Which he felt too well that he was not to

be trifled with by sun, wind, and weather

His countenance displayed a certain

power of the operations of the controlling

power, and although England was not

insulted by the loss of her name, it was

resistant, he decided for a moment, she

was mortal.

England, dashed back the hand of Kitefoot

With rage and indignation, coolly and

firmly replied, "Kitefoot, I did not

expect this from a man so renowned as

you, from one who has been the boast of his

land, from one who has been followed as an

example of virtue. The reward will be paid

equally between us, Kitefoot will not

receive no more than England, and Eng-

land no more than Kitefoot."

"I will have none of it," said Kitefoot.

"Or I will have the whole," England said

leave the whole of it or none—here is my

son as here as it was when first my mother

married it with the oak leaf of the forest—

by this as here, and content with me for

his and victory," England started back

with indignation, "fight him, then, and

win, and content with me for the reward

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PRINCESS-ANNE, MD. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1829.

NO. 47.

THE CORNUCOPIA.

—Bringing the useful with the sweet.

FROM THE EASY READER.

SCENES OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

The moon was shining clear. The Orient's bow
With the morning star, was not yet dim,
And the deep silence of the night, seemed to
Be a deep silence of the night, seemed to

Like a strong feeling, long upon the world
As sleep upon the world, as sleep upon the world
Toward the East, and toward the West,
With its hollow tones of woe, seem'd to

In visible silence, and in silent voice,
With its low, low tones, and in the East
Of the deep silence of the night, seemed to

Like the deep silence of the night, seemed to

They came on slowly, heavily, and deep
The silent, heavy, and deep, the silent, heavy, and deep

Of his deep love were poured, he felt the

Of near communion, for his gift of strength
Was visible in the spirit's earnestness.

Was visible in the spirit's earnestness.

And in the spirit's earnestness, and in the spirit's earnestness

Alone with God, he felt upon his face,
And in the spirit's earnestness, and in the spirit's earnestness

And in the spirit's earnestness, and in the spirit's earnestness

Which led on him till now, was nearly dim,
And in the spirit's earnestness, and in the spirit's earnestness

He breathed a new submission—Not my

But this time, O Father, as he spoke,
Voices were heard in Heaven, and music

Out from the chambers of a vaulted sky,
As if the stars were sweet like instruments.

Not a cloud was visible, nor radiant wings
Were coming with a soft, and sweet, and sweet

And as the Spirit's voice, a glorious one,
And as the Spirit's voice, a glorious one,

With its low, low tones, and in the East
Of the deep silence of the night, seemed to

For the first time, O Father, as he spoke,
Voices were heard in Heaven, and music

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And in the spirit's earnestness, and in the spirit's earnestness

THE WILD TURKEY.

—The native country of the wild turkey

extends from the south western territory of

the United States to the isthmus of Panama,

south of which it is not to be found north-

ward. The statements of authors, who

have mistaken the course for it, in Can-

da, and the now almost extinct parts of

the United States, wild turkeys were found

very abundant, but, like the Indian and

Buffalo, they have been compelled to yield

to the destructive ingenuity of the white

settlers, and are now almost extinct, and

refuge in the remotest parts of the interior.

Although they relinquish their native soil

with slow and reluctant steps, yet such is

the rapidity with which settlements are ex-

tended and condensed over the surface of

this country, that we may anticipate a day,

at no distant period, when the hunter will

seek the wild turkey in vain. It is not con-

venient to do so, but to confine them to

the wild turkey, and to confine them to

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THE GRAVE OF JEFFERSON.

The following description of the place

where the remains of the sage of Monticello

will be deposited, will be gratifying to the

lovers of American Independence.

ascended the winding road, which leads

from Charlottesville to Monticello. The path

leads to a circuitous ascent of about two

miles up the miniature mountain, to the

grave of the sage of Monticello. At this

place, the sage of Monticello, and his

wife, are buried. The sage of Monticello

was born on the 13th of April, 1743, at

Shadwell, in Albemarle County, Virginia.

He died on the 6th of July, 1826, at

Monticello, at the age of 83 years.

His remains will be deposited in the

grave of his wife, at Monticello.

The grave of the sage of Monticello

is situated on the north side of the

mountain, and is surrounded by a

low wall of stone. The grave of the

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of being prior to their existence," they show that the "fact" of the "accusation" is not conceivable, that the federal party, which, at that time constituted the great majority of Massachusetts, will feel that the United States for a compliment paid to their bravery, at the expense of their character for intelligence and nobility of soul, will not permit them to be the only, that a free person can recognize any individuals as leaders, and in this sense, every man who is innocent of the crime of treason, and who is not in connection with this party, may well deem himself included in every approbation and acquiescence pronounced of the measures by which the Government has proceeded to endeavor to suppress himself about to conduct when the terms of the accusation imply a condemnation of many Americans, and that the Government is endeavoring to use and organization to confine the limits of exculpation to himself, so, on the other hand, that to exculpate the Government, and to justify its policy, is to consider it as associated with it follows then that any person who, from the relation they sustain to this

[illegible][illegible]

PRO PATENT, LITHOGRAPH

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1859.

We tender the Editor of the *Eastern Shore Wre* our thanks for having so obligingly favoured us with a supply of paper.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

We are informed that the A-ccount Bill has passed the House of Delegates and is now before the Senate—Of its provisions we say nothing more, as the papers and journal, which should have reached us yesterday, will not arrive till next Thursday. Accounts say the Legislature will not adjourn before the 10th instant.

This is the last day of John Quincy Adams' administration—To morrow the inauguration of Gen. Andrew Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States, will take place at Washington; and the President-elect may expect to hear (orally) his commission by his Cabinet. For the present we set the following as one of the many excellent letters furnished by Washington correspondents:

"THE CHARLITZ."

"Washington, Feb. 23, 1839.

"The Senate have confirmed the appointment of Gen. Jackson as Judge of the District Court of New Orleans. The Calais is considered now as definitely arranged as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Mr. Brown, [of N. Y.] Secretary of State, | do. Treasury |
| McLean, [of Ohio] do. Navy, | do. Navy, |
| Burch, [of N. C.] do. Navy, | do. Navy, |
| Estlin, [of Conn.] Attorney General, | do. Attorney General, |
| Edwin, [of Tenn.] Post Office General, | C. S. Gussie. |

The correspondence between the Eastern Federalists and Mr. Adams, more than half of which appears in our paper of today, is hardly the attention of our readers—it has already received an extensive circulation and will be generally read by all parties—and I shall endeavour to give the remainder your next impression.

The Richmond Examiner thinks Mr. Adams is extraordinary honest in new ways by its extraordinary conductance. Already we hear from some of his confidential officers "We are not sorry that he is banished from our public councils. I voted for him, because it was opposed to Gen. Jackson's political policy." A. has proved himself so dishonest in course he has left it to you, as complete destitute of human good and common sense; he is as perfectly prostrated by Eastern Federalists, that he cannot resist the sentence he has received from the vote of the people."

New difficulties threaten upon Kim-Pub-lishing in the North has marked out Alexander Hamilton as the individual to whom A. alludes, as the "base of the militia" designed to take the command of the revolutionary army of New England. The paper Gazette says, that Mr. Hamilton signed upon as the individual disinclined to oppose military leader. This part of Mr. Adams' edicts, is believed to have been aimed, after the manner of a great part of communication, on rumour. A report has gone in since has passed and never heard, and the result of it is of no consequence if true, and that a letter was written to Gen. Hamilton, expressing dis-satisfaction on the expediency and constitutionality of a association, as to enable a full and complete reply to lead in if required, a rumor also said that Gen. Hamilton proposed such a measure as unconstitutional and improper. The second part of the publication as it was, not long since by A. H. Everett, Mr. Adams has not time to re-collect. Grant the matter true it would be no proof of a conspiracy; rather that there was none, and that the state of feeling among the leaders therein, there could have been none."

Puffball Argue confuses the same saying—that it is well understood that Hamilton was the man that the Federalists were men of opinion, in Nov., 1837.

In the next step in the drama? That, according to Mr. A.'s allusion, and these words, he had written to his friends, Mr. Hamilton will call upon Mr. A. for verification or contradiction of the fact. He will ultimately come out, and I think, Mr. A. may admit as much again as he please—and to this conclusion must come at last."

The Boston Journal of the 13th ult. publishes another note upon this subject, dated 2nd Vol. of Boston's Liberator, containing the following extract as a testimony to be written by a distinguished member of the U. S. and N. B. Association:

"I have known how much they exerted themselves to make their feelings con-

"the Lion." "Mr. Quincy should not have quoted me as an authority for a dissolution of the Union." They (the Massachusetts editors) are a contest of life and death for the Union.

The Journal has no doubt, that this Citizen was Mr. Adams, who does he mean by the Boston faction?

It is astonishing to see how great a change a few months have wrought in the character of Andrew Jackson—that it, agreeably to the tone of some of our public journals—We extract the annexed article

From an *Adams paper*.

"Gen. Jackson has justly been said to be one of the pillars of this country. It is his policy that national good brooding, and his perception of, and delicate regard to the feelings of others, which is so much superior to those of most men. The Baltimore American mentions that when he was apprized of the arrangements making by the family of Mr. Adams, to leave the President in time to have him attended for his reception on the 4th of March, he sent polite message to Mrs. Adams, expressing his regret that he could be slightly embarrassed if the family would continue to occupy it as long as it suited their convenience."

DELAWARE—The Legislature of Delaware, now in session, have enacted law altering the mode of choosing Electors in that state.—The General Ticket is abolished.

NEW YORK—The bill providing for the choice of Presidential Electors by General Ticket, instead of Electors, is presented to the Senate of this state 16th, and received its second reading in the house. We fear Mr. Raymond will soon have the unenviable distinction of being alone in upholding the District System.

An Eastern paper informs us that 4000 copies of the correspondence between Mr. Adams and several citizens of Massachusetts were sold in one day, principally in Boston.

NORTH CAROLINA—The Northern Scotland says that the preliminary affairs of his state are in a most "alarmingly state," and that the Governor and Council will have to call the Legislature together for the purpose of devising some remedy. North Carolina is not alone in trouble.

MISSISSIPPI TALKS THE SPEAKING

The London Globe gives an extract from Lloyd's Agent at Constantinople, of Nov. 5, which states that an extensive depot of arms had been established at Kioff, and from the movement in the neighbourhood of the river army of reserve, it had been concluded that the next campaign would commence early in the spring. Several Chukchaks were in Greece, sustained by the transport from Athens, and part of Apollonius were said to have taken up arms and attacked the Ottoman troops. Reshid Pasha had advanced upon Arta with 4000 men, but had been suddenly recalled to Constantinople. In recommending the Turks of the district to make their efforts to repulse the Austrians against them, Apollonius expressed the wish that a report of a bloody battle having been fought the latter end of November, between Omar Vrana, who was a leader among the Buzdighs, and the British Commander at Arta. The Russians stated to have maintained the ground of the Turks had returned to Soudan—his army are fortifying in, does not actually possess fresh troops, the Turks are possessing their strong holds, and they are preparing to lay down. Vrana is abundantly furnished with provisions of ammunition, and the carriage is in excellent condition. The Turks have changed the mode of trade with the blood of the Christians. Supposing that there were no Greek country, there would be no reason separating it from the Ottoman dominions; they conceived the project of extending their empire, and in two days we were seen from 1819 to 1240 people in the way of stone leaving a singly enough of the mountains to drag the carcasses of their countrymen to the sea, and when that was over, those who had been spared were shot—At Suak, at Spina Lupa, at Sima, all who were not Mohammedans were put to the sword. It said that it was done in compliance with a secret order from Grand Seignor, who has formed the project of exterminating Christianity throughout his empire. Great consideration is said to have been produced at Constantinople, and the receipt of despatches from the Danube, in which Lord Polk has threatened himself on Pan Aglar, for having infringed the rights of Queen Donna Maria. The Sultan is said to be exceedingly angry of the concertation mentioned by the agent of Egypt for the evacuation of the country, and has required from him 200000 roubles of troops, 12 millions of pascies, a collection of supplies of provisions to run through the war in Europe with more vigour than usual, and that the loss of the Egyptian provinces, and the loss of Asia Minor, notwithstanding the late war, was light.

From the U. S. Telegraph, Feb. 18.
The Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress appointed to notify Gen. Jackson of his election, have performed the duty assigned them, and have made reports to their respective Houses. We are informed by an eye-witness of the interview, between the Committee and the President, that the same was one of much interest.

The Committee consisted of Mr. Howell, of the Senate, and Messrs. Houston, of S. C., and Bell, of Tenn., of the House. Very soon after the committee was ushered into the drawing room, the President stood also came in, when Mr. T. Howell, the chairman, met him, and addressed him to the following effect:

—Sir:—In obedience to the orders of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States, and by the direct authority of their joint committee, appointed for this special purpose, it is my duty to inform you, that you have been duly elected President of the United States, for the term of four years, to commence with the 15th day of March next. While informing this act of the President, I have the honor to deliver to you the credentials of each of our representatives of this committee, on this occasion, which we all very confidently trust will be reduced not less to your favor, and to the future benefit of our country. Moreover, that no other of those credentials have been recognized than those of a special session of the House of Representatives, and confidence of your fellow citizens has been so well illustrated in your election, that we have no doubt that your term will be so long, that you will be able to perform the duties which I have now the honor to place in your hands.

Mr. T. Howell then handed him a transcript of the journal of the two Houses, containing their resolutions on the day of appointment and electing the electors.

—To the address this, Jackson, with much emotion feeling, replied:

—Sir:—The notification that I have been elected President of the United States for four years, from the 4th of March next, by the joint resolutions of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, which is now presented, is received with feelings of deep respect and veneration.

—Mr. T. Howell then alluded to the resolution of the Congress, my acceptance to the office, which has been conferred on fellow-citizens, with an acknowledgment of the responsibility which it requires, and that I can make no suitable return for conferring a proof of their confidence and approval to the Congress, who are the authors of this act. I can assure you, that I am ever ready to do, with a, earnest desire to perform them in a manner the best calculated to give credit to the country, and to your election committee, and I am assured that the confidence of those objects, shall my increasing duty, be directed.

—I desire you to convey to the Senate and House of Representatives, assurances of respect and regard.

FEARLESS.
On Thursday the 26th inst. Mr. Greenback went to Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's residence.

Baltimore Prices Current.
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STATE OF MARYLAND, SC
Somerset County Orphans Court.

February 21, 1890.
ON application of Hiram Linn Ford, Administrator of James H. Hayman, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published one week for three successive weeks or more as the papers printed at FOLKERS MARSH, Md., may require.

This copy of process
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Will for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES H. HAYMAN, deceased, and that he gives notice to all persons having claim against the said deceased, and who are entitled to exhibit the same, to file the same before him, on or before the 21st of October next, at which time he will receive payment of any money owing by the said estate. Given under my official seal and seal of the court, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1890.

HIRAM LINN FORD, Admin-
istrator of R. H. Hayman, deceased.

March 7, 1890.

A COOK WANTED.

The subscriber is anxious to purchase a negro woman who has some experience as a cook. The market price in cash will be given. Persons disposed to sell will please inform the undersigned.

H. P. C. WILSON, w?
March 8, 1890.

CONSTABLES SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued by George M. Wilgus, a justice of the peace, and so directed at the suits of Samuel Brown, administrator of Stephen B. Parsons, and of John M. Morris Lauch procedure to sell part of the real estate owned by said Parsons, on Tuesday the 21st instant between the hours of ten o'clock and twelve o'clock, title and interest of John M. Morris to the following property, to-wit:-one negro man born free, aged about thirty-one years, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

SAML. McBRIDE, Cons-
table, w?
March 10, 1890.

NOTICE.

I herby forewarn any person or persons, putting up taking any money or reward from any person, which puns Robert G. Greck, and whom Mr. Theodore Farrington now holds without my, or my agent's (Mr. Henry Faulkner) permission, and such shall be proceeded against as the law directs.-And no person or persons will be permitted to cultivate or own any part thereof, or enter or entering into a written contract, or any agreement.

WM. ROACH nll
Feb. 21, 1890.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice to the heirs of Henry Callaway, deceased, that I will apply to the Orphans Court of Somerset county, Del. to obtain an order for the sale of the land and of callaway, for the purpose of paying his debts.

JOSUA KENNY, Admin. of
Henry Callaway, dec'd.
Jan. 6, 1890. nll

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC
Somerset County Orphans Court.

February 21, 1890.
On application of BENJAMIN BLUMBERG, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published one week for three successive weeks or more as the papers printed at FOLKERS MARSH, Md., may require.

This copy of process
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Will for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of BENJAMIN BLUMBERG, deceased, and that he gives notice to all persons having claim against the said deceased, and who are entitled to exhibit the same, to file the same before him, on or before the 21st of October next, at which time he will receive payment of any money owing by the said estate. Given under my official seal and seal of the court, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1890.

BENJAMIN BLUMBERG, Admin-
istrator of Benjamin Blumberg, deceased.

Feb. 21, 1890.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by George M. Wilgus, a justice of the peace, and so directed at the suit of John Smith, of Somerset county, against the taxes and costs due by said John Smith, of said county, to the State of Maryland, I have caused to be taken and sold at public auction, on Monday the 19th inst., certain real estate owned by said John Smith, to-wit:-the premises situate in the town of Wood Hill, and containing about 12 acres of land, bounded on the north by the road leading to the farm of John Smith, Esq.; on the east by the road leading to the farm of John Smith, Esq.; on the south by the road leading to the farm of John Smith, Esq.; and on the west by the road leading to the farm of John Smith, Esq.

JOHN A. BRATTON, Sheriff.

FEBRUARY 19, 1890.

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THE CORNUCOPIA.

"Pursuing the useful with the sweet."

From the Philadelphia *Albion*.
THE MORNING OF LIFE.
By Willis Gayland Clark.

Life's morning hours—upon their wings
What golden visions passed along—
How many wild remembrances—
What scenes of bliss and thence of song!
The sky of youth's first dawn was
A perfect and unclouded light;
It was a sweet and flowery shore
Where earth was green & heaven was bright.

The hues of joy o'er all were spread—
The birds made music in the air—
Their songbirds sang their glad
Fluted like airy breathings there—
And radiant plumes went flitting by
And glittered in the atmosphere.
No brooding cloud of care drew nigh,
No autumn to that sunny year.

Life's morning hours—a dream of lore,
Touched the 24 moments of its year—
My heart was pure as Heaven above
And innocent as the infant's tear.
And as the sun, whose radiant smile
Conquered night, and cloud, and storm dispel,
Thus did my thoughts all day beguile
And wrap me in a magic spell.

The promise of those budding hours
Was like the glowing glow of spring;
And on life's first expanded flower
There was no sign of withering—
Sunlight was sprinkled o'er my path,
Bliss and gladness were scattered there;
Untouched by midday and decay,
Or the snow cloud of chill despair.

Life's morning hours! I wander back,
When they gay pinions swept along;
It is a dream and a thought of track
Of light and shade—of grief and song,
And in its vista scenes I see
How much my weary heart hath changed;
What clouds have gathered o'er my gleam,
How far my wayward feet have ranged!

Let me not mourn! I have a bliss
Which sorrow's hour can never dim—
"The woman's gentle loveless"
And Nature's pure eternal truth;
These are my aid in earthly strife,
They chase the shadows of my lot;
And with their undimmed smiles
Life's faded dream is all forgot.

Philadelphia, May, 1870.

The words of the supposed beautiful
verses are from an ode, written by Charles
Cotton, author of "Virgil Travels," and the
"Complete Angler," which from his "Poems
on several occasions." Cotton died in
1687.

LAURA SLEEPING.

Whisper, whisper gently while she sleeps;
And fan her with your cooling wings,
While she her slumber of sweet repose
From pure and yet untroubled springs.

But in her heart, and crisp her hair,
With such a gleam of wings soft hair,
And with so sweet, so rich an air,
As breathes from the Arabian grove.

A breath as sweet as her's is sigh,
Or that unfolds the morning's door,
Sweet as the work that gently sighs
To sweet the spring's eternal fire.

"I'm Sorry."

Of all the falsehoods put forth in this
lying world, none is more often told, or with
more hypocritical intent than the two words
at the head of this article. To pity and to
relieve the sufferings of our fellow creatures
displays a feeling in generous, so much like
the great author of our being, that almost
all men exert the reputation of possessing
such a disposition; but as they are in general
too selfish to exercise it in reality, they
endeavored to counterfeit a similar feeling
though in their hearts they are conscious of
not having any just claims to the character.
When we compare the language of those
who are expressing their grief at the
misfortune of others with their actual
deeds to mitigate the sufferings they pro-
fessed to deplore, we at once see that they
use the phrase "I am sorry," either as a
trick of course, or the hope of gaining a credit
for sympathy to which they are by no
means entitled. In proof of this look at that
man who is to borrow a sum of money;
the man to whom he applies, knowing him
to be a bad pay master determines from the
first to delay him; but when he applies a
kind word as a bribe, to accommodate
him, and as soon as he is gone congratulates
himself on so easily escaping from the pros-
pect of loss by paying his cash in an unex-
pected place. In this case no man can doubt the
justness of feeling sorry (as he said) he re-
pents that he could not, or did not, comply
with the request.

A lioness in his prison, in consequence
of being surety for a friend, who either mis-
manages or misfortune falls to reform his
conduct. All the neighborhood are pro-
fessing themselves sorry, while at heart they
rejoice at the opportunity they have of
placing their own selfishness in refusing to
assume responsibility, in contrast with the pi-
ety of their weak neighbor. It is all a mas-
querade, not sorry, but glad that the dis-
aster happened.

When a person is taken sick, though all
around profess to be very sorry, not one in
a hundred does any thing for his comfort or
relief. Their sorrow ends in words, and if
asked to afford assistance, they say they are
sorry they cannot render it, consistently with
a proper attention to their own affairs. Their

sorrow is nothing but talk, and the only thing
they are in truth sorry for, is that their aid is
required.

Let a young lady lose the object of her af-
fection, or be otherwise unfortunate, and you
will immediately hear all the circumstances
tramped forth to the world by those who
were either her rivals or her unsuccessful
suitors; they lose no opportunity of spread-
ing the report, and think to hide their joy
under the slight veil and contemptible subter-
fuge of saying, I am sorry.

So it is through the world; professions of
sorrow in most cases are mere words, and
he who thinks they are more will some time
another find himself grievously disappointed.
Even some of those who pretend to be grieved
by the principles of religion, show that their
words can never harmonize, as for instance,
when men profess to be sorry that
intemperance is making such fearful ravages
among us, while they do not themselves ab-
stain from the use of ardent spirits.

WILLIAMSON'S ADDRESS.

Excellent Address.—The following verses
were found in the memorandum of the late
Dr. West. They speak their own merit.
Never to ridicule sacred things what others
esteem such, however absurd they appear
to me.

Never to resent a supposed injury till I
know the views and motives of the author of
it. Nor on any occasion to retaliate.

Never to judge a person's character by
external appearance.

Always to take the part of an absent per-
son, who is exposed in company, so far as
truth and propriety will allow.

Never to think the worse of another, be-
cause he differs from me in religion or poli-
tical opinions.

Never to dispute if I can fairly avoid it.
Not to dispute with a man more than 70
years of age; nor with a woman, not with an
enfeebled.

Not to affect to be witty, or to jest so as to
wound the feelings of another.

To try as little as possible of myself and
those who are near to me.

To aim at cheerfulness, without levity.
Not to obtrude my wit or wit.

Never to court the favors of the rich by
flattering their vanity or their vices.

To respect virtue, though clothed in rags.
To speak with candor and deliberation
on all occasions, especially in circumstan-
ces which lead to irritate.

Properly to review my conduct and note
my feelings.

On all occasions to have in prospect the
end of life and a future state.

Not to flatter myself that I can act up to
these rules, but to remember I may sin at it.

THE MECHANIC.

We have more than once had an indica-
tion raised against a certain class of com-
munity who affect to despise that portion of
their neighbors who obtain an honest liveli-
hood in mechanical employments. We have
known many worthy young men mortified
and pained to the heart, by the overbearing
and unprovoked haughtiness of their supe-
riors—in wealth and influence only—
crowded into the back ground to give place
to idlers, and gentlemen at large, unwor-
thy to be compared to the laborer who
cause they happen to be vulgar enough to
degrade industry rather than idleness and
dependence. But let not the mechanic relax
his prize-worthy exertions. He can give
back the sneer of the connected top with in-
terest. Herein stand upon the strength of
independent spirit—in the proud sense of
superiority and real worth over those
harmful elements. He fills an honest place
in society, and it is time the true merit of
his services was appreciated. It is time for
republican America to cast off those fetters
of prejudice, forged by the aristocracy of
the old world, and awaken to her peculiar
and legitimate interests. The industries me-
chanic may be ranked among her finest
supporters, and the time is not far distant
when he shall be placed in his just station in
the scale of society.—*Am. Manufacturer.*

ADDRESS.—We remember some time
ago, we have read or heard the following an-
ecdote—a preacher left his profession and
went to the practice of Physic, in a short
time he became celebrated with that class
and took to the possession of the law. Being
asked the cause of these rapid changes, he
replied, "I set out in life with the impres-
sion that I was a natural lawyer, and there-
fore would attend to his most important con-
cerns with the greatest diligence. I there-
fore studied divinity, and determined to be
a physician of souls. But after exerting my
best to the utmost for the good of my hear-
ers I found they cared very little for my
soul. It is true they all acknowledged the
importance of religion, but very few were
disposed to attend to it. They then
said, 'I have heard that the next, and I therefore
sought so thoughtless an employment, and deter-
mined to do good by being a physician to
the bodies of my fellow men for such
thought I, if I cure their diseases, I prolong
their lives, and render them capable of en-
joying the comforts of life. I shall be es-
teemed a public benefactor, and shall doubt-
less be well rewarded for my labors. But
although I was commonly successful in my
calling, my patients seemed to think I was
rather the cause of their sickness than of
their recovery, and I therefore all sorts of ex-
cesses to avoid paying my just and moderate
charges. Instead of maintaining their gain
in being sick, and appeared to think my
ill an affliction scarcely less than that from
which they were relieved by my skill. This
state of things soon made me a deeper insight
into human nature. I now saw what was the
ruling passion, and determined to take ad-
vantage of it for my own benefit. I therefore
discontinued the practice of physic and be-
came a member of the bar, determined to

be a physician of *souls*. And this I find is
the only direct road to wealth and distinc-
tion; for say what you will of man, no truth
is more plain than that he cares more for
money than for soul and body both, and will
risk at any time the loss of both the latter
if he has only a tolerable chance of gaining
a quantity of the former."

The rights and duties of different denomina-
tions of Christians.

There is a powerful partiality in man for
his own way, so partiality, that he is not sat-
isfied with his own liberty of doing as he
pleases, but desires to bring others into a
conformity to his opinions and conduct. This
partiality is often so great, as to render
his own way, in his own opinion, exclusi-
vely good; and all other ways, not only in-
ferior, but worthless, and even pernicious. This
is not, as some have pretended, a defect pec-
uliar to religious persons or denominations,
but one which is common to the race. The
philosopher regards his own system of phi-
losophy, as exclusively true, and all others,
systems as absurd. The physician not only
regards his own theories and practice as
better than those of others; but, often, he
regards all others as absolutely pernicious.

The politician has his own plan for promot-
ing national prosperity, and accordingly
regards every other as an absolute destruction.

The friends of Religion have not escaped
this partiality. It appeared in the family of
Christ. But, on his declining to accept their
proposal, they forbade him not to cast out
devils any more, in the name of Christ.

They were of the opinion, that their own
way was so preferable, to all others, that it
were better that God should not be done at
all, than that it should be done in any other
way except their own. Their Master was of
a different opinion. When they stated the
facts of the case, he said, "Forbid them not;
for there is no man which shall do a miracle
in my name, that can lightly speak evil of
me." He cannot be our enemy, for God
would not enable an enemy to work a miracle
to our injury. And if he is not our ene-
my, if he is doing a little good in his own
way, he is our friend.

For let that be that is not a
gain to us, is an our part." And, though his
unfalseness, compared with yours, may be
small, it is not to be despised, or prevented;
for whosoever shall give you a cup of wa-
ter to drink, in my name because you belong
to Christ, verily I say unto you, he shall not
lose his reward."

By this report we warned them against a
vain self-complacency, and taught them to
regard moral excellence and usefulness,
wherever they might find it, and in however
small degrees, or however associated with
relative defects, which might in some de-
gree balance its useful tendencies. This re-
proof implied that, in this sinful world, little
good will be done if none is attempted by
man, or accepted by God, beside that which
is done in the best possible manner; and
that although God is better pleased with high
relative excellence, he finds no where such
an evidence of well-conducted enterprise
as induces him to cast away the most impor-
tant efforts of usefulness, on the part of his
sincere friends. If one shall give only a cup
of cold water to a disciple, prompted by re-
ligious motives, the reward shall not be lost.
This lesson of instruction has, however,
been nearly lost, unless in these last days, it
should be revived, and reduced to practice.

The feelings too common among religious
denominations have been those of exclusive
self-estimation—trusting in God that they
are righteous and despising others. No doubt,
some denominations of Christians endeavor
more truly than others. Still, there are no
so perfect as to be without some defect, and
no denomination of real Christians is so re-
ligious as not to possess things which are
true, and excellent, and lovely, and of good
report. But these excellencies each denomina-
tion has been disposed to overlook in the
other, while they amplified each others de-
fects. They have recognized, perhaps, each
other's piety as individuals, and the efflu-
ence of brotherly love; while, in their col-
lective capacity as churches, they have felt
themselves at liberty to be as harsh as
towards each other, and to disregard each
other's feelings, rights, and interests, as no
man would be authorized to disregard the
feelings of a personal enemy. They have al-
lowed themselves to speak evil of each other,
and to create and perpetuate prejudices,
and to conduct their controversies, with in-
vective and invective. Judging from facts
they have seemed to think it law, if to hate
and devour one another; to undermine the
foundation of each others property; to drive
away the shepherd and scatter the sheep.

And this where the parties concerned profess
to regard each other as real Christians,
taught by the same spirit, worshipping in
spirit and in truth, the same God, through a
common Mediator, and on their pilgrimage
to a common Heaven.

A man of sense—a gentleman in Pitts-
field, or some where about, being one day
in a brown study, fell into an unusual con-
sideration with himself. He was in the habit
of going to bed at a certain hour, and he was
curiously to know when his other half was
talking with, carefully opened the door, and
found him alone, said "My dear, why do
you talk to yourself?" "Because," he re-
plied, "I like to talk to a more of sense."

From the *Richmond Enquirer*, June 30.

Manufactures.

The present condition of the Manufactures
decidedly proves, that the "American
System" has been carried to a ruinous ex-
cess; and that the Tariff has had the effect
of over-doing the production of goods in our
own country, and of encouraging the smug-
gling of foreign articles. The Manufactures
in Massachusetts, in Rhode Island, and in
Philadelphia, are suffering from both these
causes.

The "Free Trade Advocate" of the 13th
last states some

"Particulars relative to the state of the
cotton manufacture in Philadelphia and its
vicinity, as communicated to us on 2nd inst.
by a friend, who is himself proprietor of a
factory. He stated, that he had lately stop-
ped his works, which are for spinning cotton,
and dismissed all his hands, in number near
forty men, women and girls, in consequence
of the low price of cotton yarn, which had
fallen within a year from twenty seven cents
per pound (for number fifteen) to nineteen
cents. He stated, that to make a pound of
yarn it requires one pound and about one
eighth of raw cotton, which at the present
price of cotton 10 cents after paying wages
leaves no surplus for the rent and fear of
the machinery, and for profits of capital.

He also stated, that a very great number of
manufacturers had been obliged to close their
factories, and expressed his opinion, that
four thousand looms were now idle, which had
been employed within a year past. He recom-
mended to the parties which had led to this
catastrophe, as follows: Prior to the passage
of the last tariff law the spinners of cotton
in the practice of paying cash for the
weavers, for the yarn. This practice
obliged the weavers to confine the extent of
their trade to the amount of their capital,
as far as the purchase of yarn was concern-
ed, but, about fifteen months ago, say March
1848, the quantity of machinery in operation
in different quarters, was so great as to pro-
duce more yarn than could find a ready sale.
The result was, that the competition of the
spinners led them to offer credits to the weav-
ers, and this actually led the latter into
over-trading. Some of these weavers had
from forty to fifty looms, others less, and not
content with confining themselves to the lim-
its of their own walls, they extended their
business, by furnishing yarn for out door
weavers, that is, for those who have a single
loom in their dwelling houses, and thus some
of them would take up ten or twelve, or
even sixteen thousand dollars, in the course
of the four months for which the credit was
advanced. Some of these out-door weavers
then, finding that credit was easily to be ob-
tained, also bought yarn upon time, and by
thus converting themselves into master man-
ufacturers, took upon themselves the risk be-
longing to the trade."

The "Advocate" of the 20th states also,
that

"The operations of a large cotton spin-
ning establishment near the Globe Mills, in
the Northern Liberties of this city, were
suspended in the 13th inst, and the persons
employed, amounting to about four hundred,
discharged. We learn also, that the proprie-
tor of another large establishment in the
vicinity of Philadelphia have notified their
hands, that a reduction of wages must be
submitted to, or the work be suspended."

The following is a picture of the condition
of R. Island, drawn by a Providence paper:
"The embarrasments
which have been realized in this immediate
vicinity for the last ten days, have
been no parallel in the history of the repub-
lic. Men of reputed capital, and who have
been in the best possible manner, and
times—men, who for the last forty years
have stood firm, erect, and undiminished,
before the tempest of the times that have
swept them, are now tottering on the verge
of bankruptcy and ruin. Their fall bears
excessively heavy on the poor labouring class,
who, by the way, are in reality the prin-
cipal sufferers. Unemployment, desti-
tute and friendless, they are thrown upon
the world, and know not how to obtain a
livelihood. Within the last ten days, within
the circle of ten adjacent miles, upwards of
twenty-five hundred people have been sud-
denly and unexpectedly thrown out of em-
ployment, and the distress that such an
event has produced can be better imagined
than described."

Another Providence paper (the Herald)
gives the following remarkably accurate
account:

"The present distress of the Manufactures
in New England, is without example in
the history of this country. We have care-
fully avoided any mention of their distress-
ed condition, heretofore, as we are sensible
that nothing can be more detrimental to
their recovery, than hasty and mistaken
opinions. We should have continued
silent, had not the fact become a matter of
public notoriety, both here and abroad. The
failures which have already taken place, ac-
cording to our estimate have suspended the
operation of about 45,000 spindles, and turned
out of employ little short of 200,000 families, whose
dependence was upon their daily earnings."

The situation of some, and indeed most
of these families is a most deplorable one. The
distress is a matter of fact, and is not a
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A vertical strip of a document page, showing a dark, textured left edge and a white right edge. A small, faint mark resembling a stylized 'X' or '2' is visible on the dark edge.

Village Herald.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN H. HILLER, PRINTER AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. III.

PRINCESS ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1892.

NO. 27.

VILLAGE HERALD.

THE HERALD is published every Tuesday morning, except on holidays, at the office of the printer, John H. Hiller, in the building known as the "Village Herald Building," on the corner of the main road and the road leading to the mill. The price of the paper is five cents per copy, and the subscription price is \$1.00 per annum in advance. The paper is published for the proprietor by John H. Hiller, printer.

POSSIBLE NOTICE.

BY an Act of Assembly passed in 1887, the County of Prince George was divided into three wards, and the County Council was organized. The County Council is composed of three members, one from each ward, and the County Clerk is the ex-officio secretary. The County Council meets on the first Tuesday of each month, at the County Clerk's office. The County Clerk is John H. Hiller, and the County Council is composed of the following members: John H. Hiller, County Clerk; John H. Hiller, County Council; and John H. Hiller, County Council.

The American Journal of Science and Art.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ART is published every month, and contains the latest news and information on all subjects of interest to the public. The price of the journal is \$1.00 per annum in advance. The journal is published for the proprietor by John H. Hiller, printer.

FOR SALE.

ALL the land in the County of Prince George, and all the land in the County of Prince George, is for sale. The land is situated in the County of Prince George, and is of the best quality. The price of the land is \$1.00 per acre. The land is for sale by John H. Hiller, printer.

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INSOLVENT DEBTS.

THE following are the names of the insolvent debtors, and the names of the creditors, and the amounts of the debts, as reported to the County Clerk, John H. Hiller, on the 29th day of September, 1892.

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| 20th Congress. | 21st Congress. |
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Note.—There are two vacancies in the Senate, one to be supplied from Delaware and the other from Georgia. In the former case a majority of both branches of the Legislature being in the opposition, we have elected the Senator as of the same party. In Georgia the reverse. In the House there are five vacancies; one from each of the four counties and one from the city.

A GOLDEN BANK.

A writer in the Raleigh Register proposes that the state should establish a Bank for the redemption of its currency upon the production of its ex-

endeavoured to protract them, but Gen. Dietrich has fixed a term peremptorily, after which he will attack the capital without delay.—*ib.*

"Sir you see a woman a prey to the most violent chagrin. I have a son he is very dear to

Coercion, though it may form habits, never forms principles, the only security for their permanence.

On all other subjects, except religion, and until his death remained practical. Instances, we believe, are

strong and practical; and his reasoning on other subjects than religion evinced a mind above the ordinary mould of nature. Had he been blessed with an education, and his mind

Plant—Latest Foreign News and Prices in the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements—Almanac for the week.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Sheriff.
Oct. 27th, 1829.

SAMUEL PHILIPS, (s.
r. w. a. of Jos. Howard, dec'd.
t. 20, 1829.

100

THE CORNUCOPIE.

From the New York Evening Post.

STANZAS.

THE TORN BAT.

Biographical.

At home a poor scrawny old man, as if...

THE TORN BAT.

Biographical.

Biographical.

At home a poor scrawny old man, as if...

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Biographical.

Village Herald.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1829.

NOTICE.

WALKER'S POINT.

NOTICE.

WANTED.

A Partner Wanted.

SERIALITY.

\$30 REWARD.

FOR RENT.

LAST NOTICE.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND, SO.

NOTICE.

SUGAR BOXES.

Spinning Wheels.

Washington Academy.

American Recorder.

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

Contents of the American Farmer.

Public Sale.

THE PHILADELPHIA...

NOTICE.

Wanted.

Partner Wanted.

Seriality.

\$30 Reward.

For Rent.

Last Notice.

Public Sale.

